

Maine Educational Assessment - Science

Accommodations Guide 2016

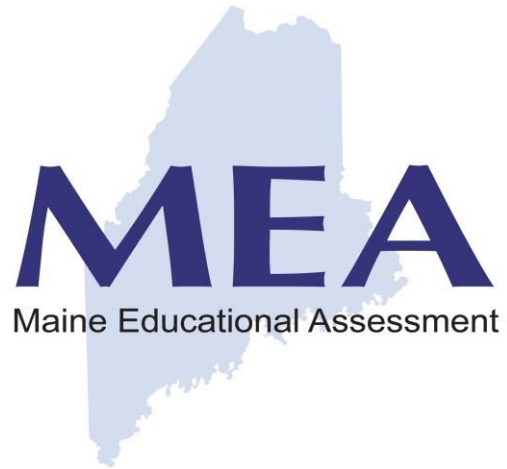


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Foreword

Under the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), states are required to annually assess public school students in science at three grade levels: grade 5, grade 8 and 3rd year high school. In Maine, all students in those grades will participate in the MEA science assessment through one of three avenues: standard administration, administration with accommodations, or through alternate assessment.

This *MEA-Science Accommodations Guide* is provided to ensure consistent accommodations information for testing in grades 5, 8, and 3rd year high school in Maine. It is intended to supplement test administration information contained in the *MEA Principal Test Coordinator Manual* and grade-specific *Test Administrator Manuals* produced for the MEA science test. Legal requirements for students identified for federally funded programs have been taken into account in the development of this document.

This MEA science-specific Accommodations Guide should be used for MEA testing.

Contact Information

If you have any questions regarding the accommodations allowed in the Maine Educational Assessment in science, contact the following staff:

Maine Department of Education

Nancy Godfrey; Assessment Coordinator, 207-242-6775 OR nancy.godfrey@maine.gov

Measured Progress

If you have any questions regarding materials or administering the MEA, contact the Measured Progress Maine Service Center at (866) 615-2745.

Section 1: Purpose of the Accommodations Guide

This guide is supplementary to the *Principal/Test Coordinator Manual* and the *Test Administrator Manuals* <http://www.maine.gov/doe/mea/administration/index.html>. It is to be used in conjunction with these manuals, which include overall administration information for all students.

It is important to remember that this guide also contains information that is relevant for all students. On the MEA tests, standard test accommodations are allowable for all students if approved by a local team. In order to make sure that all students are given access to test accommodations that they may need during state testing, it is vital for test administrators to become familiar with allowable accommodations and the appropriate ways to administer them.

The MEA Accommodations Guide has been created to...

- ensure a standardized accommodation administration process is followed.
- help schools make appropriate accommodation choices for students and understand what, if any, consequences are attached to their decisions.
- help schools provide students with the best opportunity to show what they know within the state testing environment.
- help building administrators and test coordinators train school personnel involved in the administration of accommodations.

REMINDER

Testing accommodations should be made for individual students; they are not designed for use with entire classrooms. They should not give students unfair advantages. Rather they are meant to remove barriers that may exist due to a student's learning style or disability. Students should have had experience using an accommodation during routine instruction and/or test-taking, as appropriate, in the classroom prior to its use on the MEA.

Section 2: Introduction to MEA-Science Accommodations

All students are eligible to utilize appropriate assessment accommodations listed in the Table of Standard Test Accommodations when participating in the MEA. Any accommodation(s) utilized for the assessment of individual students must be:

- the result of a decision made by the IEP, Section 504, or other school team that includes, whenever possible, the student's parent(s) or guardian(s). Under most circumstances accommodation decisions should be made prior to testing. There always will be emergencies and unforeseen cases that require an accommodation decision to be made during the test administration window. These cases should be rare and should not preclude the accommodation decision being made by an appropriate school team,
- based on the individual student's needs,
- consistent with those accommodations used during the student's regular classroom instruction, including test-taking and, if applicable, consistent with the student's IEP or 504 Plan, and
- documented at the appropriate local level.

Test accommodations are changes in setting, timing (including scheduling), presentation format, or response format that do not alter in any significant way what the test measures or the comparability of results. When used properly, appropriate test accommodations remove barriers to participation in the assessment and provide students with diverse learning needs an equitable opportunity to demonstrate their knowledge and skills.

Most students who need accommodations can be supported successfully by using one or more of the standard accommodations listed in the timing (T), setting (S), presentation (P), and response (R) categories on the MEA Table of Standard Test Accommodations.

The accommodations included in the *Table of Standard Test Accommodations* are based on research, best practice, and educators' experiences administering the MEA tests over several years. However, the *Table of Standard Test Accommodations* is not an exhaustive list of allowable accommodations. Individual students may have particular needs that require the use of an accommodation not included in the *Table of Standard Test Accommodations*. In such cases, school personnel may contact the Department of Education to request verification of the comparability of a proposed accommodation using the procedures described under Other Accommodations on page 20.

Section 3: Making Accommodation Decisions

Decisions about the use of accommodations should **not** be made by an individual. Decisions should be made by the school team responsible for planning the student's academic program and should include parent participation. It is recommended that every school identify a process to determine how accommodation decisions are made for students who do not have IEPs or 504 plans. Many schools already have Student Support, Child Study Teams, Response to Intervention (RtI) Teams, and or Student Assistance Teams in place for the purpose of addressing the individual needs of students in general education.

The role of the team is to discuss the accommodations that a student may need for MEA testing, decide which accommodations will be used by the student, and document the process.

These teams would typically involve the following individuals:

For students in general education:

- Educators involved in supporting the student
- Parent(s) and/or guardian(s)
- Student (as appropriate)

For students with 504 Plans, the student's existing 504 Team, including:

- Educators involved in supporting the student
- Parent(s) and/or guardian(s)
- Student (as appropriate)

For students with disabilities, the student's existing IEP Team, including:

- Special and general educators involved in supporting the student
- Parent(s) and/or guardian(s)
- Student (as appropriate)

For students who are English language learners (ELL):

- Teachers of English language learners or bilingual students and general educators involved in supporting the student
- Interpreter (as appropriate)
- Parent(s) and/or guardian(s)
- Student (as appropriate)

Assessment Supports that are not Accommodations

When making decisions about accommodation use for an individual student, the team should be aware of the many assessment supports allowable for **all students** during MEA testing that are not considered accommodations. Although these supports are not considered accommodations and their use does not need to be recorded on the Student Answer Booklet, thoughtful planning and preparation for the student's test-taking experience should include consideration of these available supports including how and when they can be used appropriately. General test supports include the basic minimum conditions that should be provided to create an appropriate testing environment. Some limited individualization is permitted within these general supports.

The following are examples of assessment supports that are not accommodations:

Before Testing, the Test Administrator:

- Provides students with MEA released items/practice test experience that is appropriate to their tested grade level if school personnel believe this will help the students to become familiar with the test format and test taking procedures.
- Encourages and reminds students to get a good night's rest and a healthful breakfast prior to test administration to help them focus and give their best effort.
- Is familiar with (and to) the students who are being tested.
- Schedules group test sessions during the normal school day with distractions minimized.

During Testing, the Test Administrator:

- Provides a quiet, appropriate group testing space equipped with testing materials students will need. As needed, provides appropriate furniture and placement, including as appropriate, preferential seating for certain students, or assigns all student seating. Study carrels may be assigned to minimize testing distractions, if needed.
- As needed, provides motor and balance supports, special individualized pencil grips, positioning or balance equipment, wheelchairs, walkers, or occupational or physical therapy supports that permit motor movement enabling a student to interact with the test are allowed and are not treated as a test accommodation - provided that they do not provide any academic function for the student.
 - Note: In general, assistive communication technology devices ARE treated as accommodation supports. For more information, refer to the *Table of Standard Test Accommodations* or contact the Department of Education.
- Allows individually prescribed corrective lenses, glasses, or hearing aids without accommodation. For other special purpose auditory or visual supports and aids, see *Table of Standard Test Accommodations*.
- Provides the scripted general test directions (from the test administrator's manual) to all students,
 - **During the Introduction to the Session, Test Administrators may:**
 - A. repeat scripted directions for students as needed, and
 - B. clarify only the scripted directions (general procedures) that are read to the entire class.
 - **During Testing, Test Administrators may:**
 - answer questions about the very few test navigation directions found inside the test booklet (such as: 'Mark your answer to number 15 on page 4'; 'Go on to the next page'; or 'Stop'.)

- Provide active, 'walk-around' proctoring during testing, to ensure that students remain productively on task and focused
- May, upon student request, pronounce single words
 - Students may ask the test administrator to pronounce single words they do not recognize. Test administrators may pronounce single written words in English
 - **Note:** Test administrators should not read entire sentences as a general support. This level of support should be treated as an accommodation. Support that involves reading entire sentences to the student must be determined and planned by the educational team before testing, consistent with routine practice, and documented appropriately as either an accommodation or a modification, depending upon tested content area.

During Testing, a Student may:

- Circle, underline, or mark text in the Student Test Booklet that he or she finds to be important to him or her during the test. This is a test taking strategy and not an accommodation *if the student is doing this independently*
- Use post-it notes to flag test session stop signs they must not go beyond
 - **Note:** It is very important that any post-it notes or similar inserted material be removed before the booklet is returned for scoring.
- Use a plain (non-ruler) straight edge (e.g., scrap paper) to assist with visual tracking while they read.

After Testing, a Test Administrator may:

- Permit appropriate reading for those students who finish early while others are still working. This must be planned before testing.
- ❖ **General Note:** Many supports that exceed the limits of the procedures described above are considered to be formal accommodations and are included in the *Table of Standard Accommodations*. However, if a procedure provides so *much* support that it prevents the student from demonstrating the construct being tested, then it changes the very academic content the test is attempting to measure, and for this reason it will be treated as a modification. It is very important to understand the difference between accommodations and modifications. Please read this manual completely and, if you need more information, contact the Department of Education assessment office.

The Appropriate Use of an Accommodation: Finding the Balance

There is an important distinction between instructional accommodations and testing accommodations. Supports provided at the beginning of the instructional process are designed to help students' first experience, learn, and practice a new skill. The long term purpose of **instructional accommodations** or other early supports is to ultimately help the student learn to become as fluent and as independent as possible in performing that skill. For this reason, instructional accommodations should incorporate a scaffolded *fading process* that provides much more support early in the learning process as skill acquisition is just beginning. Later in the instructional process the need for early levels of support should be challenged or tested to see how much control can be assumed by the student. The intensive supports used very early in instruction may at times greatly simplify or may even *modify* the skill the student is learning helping to guide, shape, and successively approximate the student's behavior to ensure that he or she experiences some early success while moving closer to real skill performance. When

planning instructional supports, the path to student independence must always be kept in mind. Plan with the end in mind, always move toward independence.

As effective instruction continues, early intensive supports (or modifications) are faded, allowing the student to demonstrate the academic skill with increasing independence. As higher levels of skill independence are achieved, supports are faded back further still until **the least intrusive accommodation** or, perhaps even full independence is achieved. The least intrusive accommodation is the level of support that will allow the student to demonstrate the skill in the most independent manner possible for that student.

For example, if a student has a certain type of visual processing difficulty, he or she may need (for some years) to use a straight edge to guide visual tracking while reading, but eventually learns to perform the actual reading task with full independence to the extent of his or her capability. At the point of testing, this student no longer has a person holding the tracking tool or reading the passage to him or her. This has become the independent responsibility of the student; yet remaining student needs for support are still being met. Independent use of the visual tracking tool has become the least intrusive accommodation for the student at this point.

Testing accommodations should be those accommodations that *are the least intrusive accommodations possible to meet the needs of the student while allowing the maximum level of independence possible for that student.* They represent the current balance point the instructional fading process has achieved. Testing accommodations, therefore, represent the highest point of independent skill acquisition that has been achieved with that student *to date* through the instructional process. Testing accommodations do not necessarily represent the instructional end point, but they do represent a point in time that lies beyond the earliest phases of skill acquisition. Some skill independence should be seen if instruction has been effective. Teams must remember to carefully consider *long term independence* and thoughtfully design the process of fading supports when choosing and planning instructional methods.

The key is finding the right balance of supports for a given student and actively, consistently, and constructively supporting the growth of student independence.

Accommodations are supports, as determined by the school team responsible for planning the student's academic program that are made available to the student. This does not mean that the student **MUST** utilize the accommodation. For example, if the team determines that a student may have a scribe available, if on the day of testing the student chooses to write test item answers independently, he/she may do so.

Section 4: Standard Test Accommodations

This section of the Accommodations Guide contains a copy of the Table of Standard Test Accommodations and a discussion of each of the six categories of accommodations in the table: Timing (T), Setting (S), Presentation (P), Response (R), Other Accommodations (O), and Modifications (M). For each category, there is a list of the standard accommodations, an overview of the category, explanations of the use of selected accommodations as needed, and examples and procedures to be followed as needed.

The Table of Standard Test Accommodations is a list of accommodations that are available to all students on an individual basis, regardless of disability status. Following procedures previously outlined in Section 3 (Making Accommodation Decisions), school teams will refer to the Tables of Standard Test Accommodations when making decisions for MEA testing.

All accommodations must be recorded by the test administrator on the Student Answer Booklet. Please be sure to bubble in only those accommodations that the student actually used for the MEA test for each content area in which they were used.

It is important to note that if the team believes a student needs an accommodation that is not listed, the school must contact appropriate personnel at the Department of Education to discuss the proposed accommodation (see contact information on page ii). The approval process and any consequences that result from the use of that accommodation will be discussed.

MEA SCIENCE ACCOMMODATIONS TABLE

Revised February 2016

NOTE: The chart below contains accommodations and codes to be used for the MEA-Science test for **Grades 5, 8 and 3rd year High School**, and should be bubbled on the student's answer booklet after testing.

Any accommodation(s) used for the assessment of an individual student will be the result of a team decision made at the local level. All decisions regarding the use of accommodations must be made on an individual student basis – not for a large group, entire class, or grade level. Accommodations are available to all students on the basis of individual need regardless of disability status and should be consistent with the student's normal routine during instruction and assessment. This table is not intended to be used as a stand-alone document and should always be used in conjunction with the *MEA Accommodations Guide* and/or Test Administrator Manuals <http://www.maine.gov/doe/mea/administration/index.html>

T. Timing		
Code	Tests were administered	Details on Delivery of Accommodations
T1	Extended Time - With time extended beyond standard administration (same day).	The scheduled administration time already includes additional time and the vast majority of students complete the test session within that time period. Extended time within a single sitting may be needed by students who are unable to meet time constraints. A test session may be extended until the student can no longer sustain the activity.
T2	Extended Time - With time extended beyond standard administration (several days).	In rare and severe cases, the extended time accommodation (T1) may not be adequate for a student not able to complete a test session within a single day. A test session may be administered to a student as two or more "mini-sessions" if procedures are followed to maintain test security and ensure that the student only has access to the items administered on that day (see the <i>MEA Accommodations Guide</i> for details).
T3	Breaks - With multiple or frequent breaks.	Multiple or frequent breaks may be required by students whose attention span, distractibility, physical and/or medical condition, require shorter working periods.
T4	Flexible Times - At a time of day or a day of the week most beneficial to the student and/or late start.	Individual scheduling may be used for a student whose school performance is noticeably affected by the time of day or day of the school week on which it is done. This accommodation may not be used specifically to change the order of administration of test sessions. This accommodation must not result in the administration of a test session to an individual student prior to the regularly scheduled administration time for that session for all students.

S. Setting		
Code	Tests were administered	Details on Delivery of Accommodations
S1 NEW	Preferential Seating	Students may have predetermined seating locations to reduce distractions for themselves or others, or to increase physical access to special equipment.
S2	Out-of-school setting with school personnel.	Out-of-school testing may be used for a student who is hospitalized or tutored because they are unable to attend school. The test must be administered by trained school personnel familiar with test administration procedures and guidelines. Relatives/guardians of the student may not be used as the test administrator.

P. Presentation		
Code	Tests were administered	Details on Delivery of Accommodations
P1	Individually.	Individual or small group testing may be used to minimize distractions for students whose test is administered out of the classroom or so that others will not be distracted by accommodations being used.
P2	Small group.	
P3	Read Aloud/Human Reader/American Sign Language – Directions AND Test	A reader may be used for a student whose inability to read would hinder performance on the Science test. Words must be read as written. No translations (with the exception of sign language) or explanations are allowed. Trained personnel may use sign language to administer the test.
P4	Read Aloud/Human Reader/American Sign Language – Directions ONLY	A reader may be used for a student whose inability to read or locate directions would hinder performance on the test. Note that most directions on the MEA test occur at the beginning of the test session and are already read aloud by the test administrator. Guidelines for what are and are not “test directions” must be followed. With the exception of sign language and the case of students enrolled in a program where the test administrator routinely presents information in a foreign language, directions may not be translated.
P5 NEW	Movement - With opportunity for student to move, stand, and/or pace during assessment.	This opportunity may be used in a single-student setting other than the classroom for a student who cannot focus when seated for sustained periods of time.
P6	Alt. Aids - Using alternative or assistive technology that is part of the student’s regular instruction.	The test may be presented through his/her regular communication system to a student who uses alternative or assistive technology on a daily basis.
P7 NEW	Large Print version of assessment.	A large print version of the MEA will be supplied based on registration with this accommodation.
P8 NEW	Braille version of assessment.	A Braille version of the MEA will be supplied based on registration with this accommodation.
P9 NEW	ELL - English language learner student use of bilingual word translation.	Word-to-word translation dictionary with NO definitions as determined by Language Acquisition Committee/Team.
P10 NEW	Visual or Auditory Supports	The test may be presented using visual aids such as visual magnification devices, reduction of visual print by blocking or other techniques, or acetate shields; or auditory devices such as special acoustics, amplification, noise buffers, whisper phones, or calming music.

R. Response		
Code	Tests were administered	Details on Delivery of Accommodations
R1	Scribe: with a student <u>dictating</u> responses to school personnel.	A student may dictate answers to constructed-response or short-answer questions to locally trained personnel or record oral answers in an individual setting so that other students will not benefit by hearing answers or be otherwise disturbed. Policies regarding recorded answers must be followed prior to returning test materials.
R2	Alt. Aids - Using alternative or assistive technology/devices that are part of the student's regular instruction, including visual and/or auditory aids.	Technology is used to permit a student to respond to the test. Policies regarding recorded answers must be followed prior to returning test materials. Visual aids include any optical or non-optical devices used to enhance visual capability. Examples include magnifiers, special lighting, markers, filters, large-spaced paper, color overlays, etc. An abacus may also be used for student with severe visual impairment or blindness on the Science tests. Note that the use of this accommodation still requires student responses to be recorded in a student answer booklet.
R3	Focus - Other assistive devices and/or tools to minimize distractions.	Noise buffers, place markers, carrels, etc. may be used to minimize distractions for the student. This accommodation does NOT include assistive devices such as templates, graphic organizers, or other devices intended specifically to help students organize thinking or develop a strategy for a specific question.
R4	Computer/Alternate Paper Response -	A student may use technological or other tools (e.g., large-spaced paper) to write responses to constructed-response items. A key distinction between this accommodation and R2 is that the student using this accommodation is responding in writing rather than dictating. When using a computer, word processing device, or other assistive technology, access to the Web must be turned off. This accommodation is intended for unique individual needs, not an entire class. Policies regarding recorded answers must be followed prior to returning test materials.
R5 NEW	Braille Response - With student use of a braille device.	A student may use a braille device, manual and/or an electronic, to respond to questions. Responses would need to be recorded in standard format by a scribe.
R6 NEW	ELL - English language learner student use of bilingual word translation.	Word-to-word translation dictionary with NO definitions as determined by Language Acquisition Committee/Team.
R7 NEW	Clarification - Administrator verification of student understanding following the reading of test directions.	After <u>test directions</u> have been read, the test administrator may ask the student to explain what he/she has been asked to do. If directions have been misunderstood by the student, the <u>test directions</u> may be paraphrased or demonstrated. Test items MUST NOT be paraphrased or explained.

O. Other This accommodation requires DOE approval or no credit will be given.		
Code	Tests were administered	Details on Delivery of Accommodations
O1	Other/DOE Approved: Using other accommodation(s) not on this list, requested by the accommodations team.	An IEP team or other appropriate accommodation team may request that a student be provided an accommodation not included on this standard list of accommodations. Like all other accommodations, these should be consistent with the student's normal routine during instruction and/or assessment. Requests should be made to the DOE when accommodation plans are being made for a student prior to testing. DOE approval must be received for the requested accommodation to be coded as an O1 accommodation. Non-approved accommodations used during test administration will be coded as an M3 modification.

M. Modification This modification results in no credit being given.		
Code	Tests were administered	Details on Delivery of Accommodations
M3	Not Approved: Using an accommodation on this list not approved for a particular test or an accommodation not included on this list without prior approval of the DOE.	Inappropriate use of an accommodation included on this list or use of another accommodation without prior approval of the DOE will result in impacted items being scored as incorrect.

Note: English Learners may qualify for any of the accommodations listed as appropriate and determined by a team. Refer to *Appendix D* for additional information.

Timing (T)

- T1. With time to complete a session extended beyond the scheduled administration time within the same day.
- T2. So that only a portion of the test session was administered on a particular day
- T3. With short, supervised breaks
- T4. At the time of day that takes into account the student's medical needs or learning style.

Overall Considerations for Timing Accommodations:

- Students must be supervised at all times during an active testing session, including breaks.
- Timing accommodations may not be used specifically to change the required order of administration of test sessions.

T1 With time to complete a session extended beyond the scheduled administration time within the same day

- All students are given additional time on the MEA tests. The guidelines in the Principal/Test Coordinator and Test Administrator Manuals indicate the amount of time that must be scheduled for each test session. The scheduled time has been calculated to provide students sufficient additional time to complete the test session beyond the time that the vast majority of students will require to complete the test session. Completing the test within the scheduled time for the test session should not be marked as an accommodation.
- The extended time accommodation should be used for students who routinely take one third or more of the allotted time to complete class projects and tests. For other students, the decision to use this accommodation should include consideration of the amount of additional time built into the scheduled time for the test session as well as the student's normal timing requirements. The decision to use this accommodation may also require the use of an alternative setting accommodation.
- Refer to the Principal/Test Coordinator Manual for a complete discussion of the amount of additional time that has been built into the required time to be scheduled for a particular test and test session.

T2 So that only a portion of the test session was administered on a particular day

- The use of this accommodation should be **very rare and limited to severe cases** in which even with the use of other accommodations such as extended time (T1) and short, supervised breaks (T3), a student would be unable to complete a test session within a single day. Use of this accommodation requires the test administrator to ensure that the student only has access to the set of test items that will be completed on a particular day in order to maintain test security. It is likely that use of this accommodation will also require an individual administration (P1) in which a test administrator can closely monitor the student. Prior to use of this accommodation schools should contact the Department of Education to discuss appropriate strategies for its use on a particular test or test session.

- This accommodation is **NOT** intended for students who begin a test session and are unable to complete it because they become ill or must be removed from the testing environment for some other reason.

T3 With short, supervised breaks

- Be sure students who need frequent breaks (T3) are supervised during these breaks. They should not be allowed opportunities to interact with other students. Recess and lunch may not be used as breaks during a single testing session. Sessions must be completed within the length of the day. This opportunity may be used in a single-student setting other than the classroom for a student who cannot focus when seated for sustained periods of time.

Setting (S)

S1. Preferential Seating

S2. In an out-of-school setting by trained school personnel

Overall Considerations for Setting Accommodations:

S1 Preferential Seating

- Make sure students have preferential seating available to potentially reduce distractions for themselves or others, or to increase physical access to special equipment

S2 In an out-of-school setting by trained school personnel

- The use of a non-school setting is intended for unique situations, such as a student who is incarcerated or a student with a long-term illness receiving instruction at home. This accommodation is not intended for students who are home-schooled.

REMINDER

Test security must be maintained in all alternative settings. The administrator must secure all test materials during transfer to and from the alternative setting. If the student is being tested in a separate location within the school, do not send the student to the alternative setting or back to the classroom on his/her own with testing materials.

Presentation (P)

- P1. Individually
- P2. In a small group
- P3. With test and directions read aloud in English or signed to the student
- P4. With only test directions read aloud or signed to the student
- P5. With opportunity for student to move, stand, and/or pace
- P6. Using alternative assistive technology that is part of the student's regular instruction
- P7. Using a large-print version of assessment
- P8. Using Braille version of assessment
- P9. Using a word-to-word translation dictionary with no definitions
- P10. Using visual and/or auditory aids and devices

Overall Considerations for Presentation Accommodations:

- **Make sure to take this into consideration when planning needed accommodations for a student, and when determining the number of individual (P1) and small group (P2) accommodations that may be needed.**

P2 In a small group

- The size of a small group of students will vary depending on the other accommodations that are bundled with it.
- Students who need the test and/or directions read aloud (P3/P4) should probably be limited to a group size of no more than five. Students will need to work the problems out at their own individual pace. The test administrator will need to read a test item when the student is ready to work on that item.
- Students who have been identified in advance as needing an extended time accommodation (T1) may be able to have the test administered in a group larger than five students because students are working at their own pace.

P3 With test AND directions read aloud in English or signed to the student.

- This accommodation should be administered in a manner that provides the amount of support required by the student and in a manner most similar to routine classroom instruction and test-taking for the student. For example,
 - The test administrator may read the entire test and sessions to the student,
 - The student may ask for only portions of the test to be read aloud by the test administrator, as needed.

P4 With only test directions read aloud or signed to the student.

- Scripted test directions contained in the Test Administrator Manuals are read aloud by test administrators to all students being tested. These scripted directions may be repeated for any student as a standard procedure. Reading these scripted test directions should not be marked as an accommodation.
- On MEA tests, test directions inside test booklets are very limited and are generally printed in bold in a page header, page footer, or above a test item number. These directions may be repeated as often as needed. Examples of these directions include

- the session header or footer “Science – Session 1”
- “Answer questions 1 through 13 on page 12 in your Student Answer Booklet”
- navigation directions such as “Go on.” or “Do not go on. Stop.”
- general notes such as “No test materials on this page.”
- Test directions **DO NOT** include test items, response options, or similar materials. Those materials may not be read aloud under accommodation P4.
- With the exception of sign language and the case of students enrolled in a program where the test administrator routinely presents information in a foreign language, test directions may not be translated.

P5 With opportunity for student to move, stand, and/or pace

- This opportunity may be used in a single-student setting other than the classroom for a student who cannot focus when seated for sustained periods of time

P6 Use of alternative aids and/or devices

- The test may be presented through his/her regular communication system to a student who uses alternative or assistive technology on a daily basis.

P7 Using a large-print version of assessment

- Prior to each test administration the Department of Education provides schools with information needed to order large-print tests for the upcoming administration.
- Make sure to consider whether the student uses large-print materials routinely for classroom instruction and test-taking. The MEA tests should not be the first time the student is introduced to large-print materials.
- If the use of large-print materials results in the student responding outside of the Student Answer Booklet (for example R4), policies regarding recorded answers must be followed prior to returning test materials.

P8 Using Braille version of assessment

- Prior to each test administration the Department of Education provides schools with information needed to order Braille tests for the upcoming administration.
- Make sure to consider whether the student is using Braille routinely for classroom instruction and test-taking. The MEA tests are translated in the braille code (UEB, UEB with Nemeth and/or EBAE/Nemeth) in which the student is most proficient as documented in the IEP/504 plan provided. The school personnel ordering Braille test(s) will need to know what type of Braille the student is accustomed to using.
- Use of Braille tests is likely to be bundled with a response accommodation such as R4. Policies regarding recorded answers must be followed prior to returning test materials.

P9 Using a word-to-word translation dictionary for EL students

- This accommodation is most appropriate for intermediate-stage English language learners. Research has shown that this accommodation is not helpful for beginning-stage learners.
- Make sure to consider whether the student uses a word-to-word translation dictionary routinely during classroom instruction and test-taking.

- A word-to-word translation dictionary does not include any definitions. Additional information on appropriate word-to-word translation dictionaries can be found in Section 6: Accommodation Resources.

P10 Using visual or auditory supports

- This accommodation includes a variety of visual and auditory supports designed to minimize distractions and help students focus during the test administration. The test may be presented using visual aids such as visual magnification devices, reduction of visual print by blocking or other techniques, or acetate shields; or auditory devices such as special acoustics, amplification, noise buffers, whisper phones, or calming music.
- Materials that block other print on the page of the Test Booklet or Student Answer Booklet must not permanently alter the booklet. The use of Post-it Notes or plain paper, for example, is acceptable, but must be removed prior to returning materials.

Response (R)

- R1. With a student dictating responses to school personnel
- R2. Using alternative or assistive technology/devices that are part of the student's regular instruction
- R3. With a student using approved tools or devices to minimize distractions
- R4. With a student writing responses using separate paper, a word processor, computer, or similar device
- R5. With a responding using a braille device
- R6. With use of a bilingual word translation dictionary
- R7. Verification of student understanding of the test directions

Overall Considerations for Response Accommodations:

- **Note that response accommodations R1 and R4 may result in the student responding outside of the Student Answer Booklet. Policies regarding recorded answers must be followed prior to returning test materials. Separate sheets of paper stapled, taped, or glued into the Student Answer Booklet are not acceptable.**
- **Students responding outside of the Student Answer Booklet should be shown the provided answer space in the Student Answer Booklet prior to responding, in order for them to gauge how much to write.**

R1 With a student dictating responses to school personnel.

- When using this accommodation, the student is dictating his/her responses to the constructed response questions directly to trained school personnel or recording oral responses. In most cases, school personnel will be able to scribe student responses directly into the Student Answer Booklet at the same time as the student is responding.
- Responses must be scribed exactly as dictated.
- In the event that responses are not scribed in the Student Answer Booklet at the same time as they are produced, policies regarding recorded answers must be followed prior to returning test materials.
- This response accommodation should require an individual administration (P1) and possible the use of extended time (T1).

R2 With use of alternative or assistive technology/devices (visual or auditory)

- Technology is used to permit a student to respond to the test. Policies regarding recorded answers must be followed prior to returning test materials.
- Visual aids include any optical or non-optical devices used to enhance visual capability. Examples include magnifiers, special lighting, markers, filters, large-spaced paper, color overlays, etc.
- An abacus may also be used for student with severe visual impairment or blindness on the Science tests. Note that the use of this accommodation still requires student responses to be recorded in a student answer booklet.

R3 With use of tools devices to minimize distractions

- Noise buffers, place markers, carrels, etc. may be used to minimize distractions for the student. This accommodation does NOT include assistive devices such as templates, graphic organizers, or other devices intended specifically to help students organize thinking or develop a strategy for a specific question.

R4 With a student writing responses using separate paper, a word processor, computer, or similar device

- When any R4 accommodation is used, there are specific instructions you must follow after testing has been completed to prepare the materials to be returned for scoring.
- These procedures permit the student work to be scored and, *if the appropriate procedure is not followed, student work will not be scored or credited.* These instructions are provided in both the Test Coordinator Manual and in the Test Administrator Manual in the section titled: **After Testing: Special Materials.**

R5 With a student responses using a braille device

- When any R5 accommodation is used, there are specific instructions you must follow after testing has been completed to prepare the materials to be returned for scoring.
- These procedures permit the student work to be scored and, *if the appropriate procedure is not followed, student work will not be scored or credited.* These instructions are provided in both the Test Coordinator Manual and in the Test Administrator Manual in the section titled: **After Testing: Special Materials.**

R6 Using a word-to-word translation dictionary for EL students

- This accommodation is most appropriate for intermediate-stage English language learners. Research has shown that this accommodation is not helpful for beginning-stage learners.
- Make sure to consider whether the student uses a word-to-word translation dictionary routinely during classroom instruction and test-taking.
- A word-to-word translation dictionary does not include any definitions. Additional information on appropriate word-to-word translation dictionaries can be found in Section 6: Accommodation Resources.

R7 Verification of understanding and clarification of test directions

- As students are ready to being their responses and the test directions have been read, the test administrator may ask the student to explain what he/she has been asked to do.
- If the test directions have been misunderstood by the student, the test directions may be paraphrased or demonstrated. The items **MUST NOT** be paraphrased or explained.

Other Accommodations (O) and Modifications (M)

The school must contact the Department of Education to request approval for any accommodation not listed as a standard accommodation under the categories for Timing (T), Setting (S), Presentation (P), and Response (R) (see contact information on page ii). The approval process and any consequences that result from the use of the proposed accommodation will be discussed. Based on the information provided by school personnel, the Department of Education will determine if the proposed accommodation will preserve the comparability of the test items to which it is being applied. The Department of Education will not override IEP Team decisions regarding the use of an accommodation during testing. However, if the school decides to use an accommodation that was determined to be non-comparable, then the proposed accommodation will be treated as a modification. All impacted items using unapproved O accommodations or modifications result in no credit being given.

Other Accommodations (O)

O1. Using other accommodation(s) not on this list, requested by the accommodations team.
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Overall Considerations for Other Accommodations:

- Use the “Other Accommodation” Discussion Worksheet in Appendix B to gather the information needed for a discussion with state personnel on accommodations.
- Contact state personnel about the accommodation being proposed. State personnel will determine whether the accommodation is comparable or not.
- Proposed accommodations that are verified as comparable by state personnel will need to be recorded as O1 on the Student Answer Booklet.
- If the proposed accommodation is deemed not comparable, then it is classified as a modification (see “Modifications” on page 20) and coded as M3.
- Verification of the comparability of a proposed accommodation is made on a test-by-test and student-by-student basis. Do not assume that an accommodation verified as comparable for one student will be deemed comparable for another. Do not assume that an accommodation verified as comparable one year will be approved for future assessments.
- The O1 code may only be used after written approval from the DOE. The O1 code used without approval will be treated as a modification for purposes of scoring and reporting (see “Modifications” on page 21).

To request Other Accommodations, please contact:
Nancy Godfrey; Assessment Coordinator
207-624-6775 OR nancy.godfrey@maine.gov

Modifications (M)

M3. Using an accommodation on this list not approved for a particular test or an accommodation not included on this list without prior approval of the DOE

Overall Considerations for Modifications:

- **Note that the use of any modification invalidates any and all items impacted within the session(s) in which it is used, and no credit will be given for student performance on those items. It is important for the school to take this into consideration when choosing whether to allow a modification.**

M3. Using an accommodation on this list not approved for a particular test or an accommodation not included on this list without prior approval of the DOE

- Proposed accommodations that are determined to be non-comparable are considered modifications and should be coded as M3. All items impacted by the accommodation will be scored as incorrect.

To request Other Accommodations, please contact:
Nancy Godfrey; Assessment Coordinator
207-624-6775 OR nancy.godfrey@maine.gov

Section 5: Accommodation Decision Teams

Procedures

- A school team meets to discuss which, if any, accommodations are appropriate for the student during a state testing situation. The following questions should be discussed when considering appropriate accommodations for students:
 - What accommodation(s) does this student typically need while taking tests in the classroom?
 - Are there unique circumstances created by the MEA assessment that might require accommodations for this student?
 - Which accommodations, if any, from the *Table of Standard Test Accommodations* will meet this student's participation requirements?
 - If none of the standard accommodations meet the student's participation requirements, what other accommodations might be proposed?
 - Are there different accommodations needed for the student to participate in each content area tested?
- Decisions concerning appropriate accommodations for MEA testing are documented and communicated in order to ensure that the accommodation is implemented effectively and available for future instructional planning.
- The *Accommodation Decision Procedures Worksheet* found in Appendix A may be used and copied to facilitate and communicate accommodations planning. Note that this worksheet is keyed to the *Table of Standard Test Accommodations*. The lettered sections of the *Accommodation Decision Procedures Worksheet* refer to the same letters in the *Table of Standard Test Accommodations* beginning on page 8 of this document.

REMINDER:

Not all accommodations that are used for routine instruction are appropriate for MEA testing. If you are unsure about the appropriateness use of an accommodation for MEA testing, contact the Department of Education to discuss how best to use the accommodation or whether the proposed accommodation is actually a modification.

Administration: Planning for Needed Resources

Each school will need to prepare for large scale test administration because multiple grades are being tested and multiple accommodations are being implemented. Some important questions to consider are:

- How many spaces will you need to secure for small group and individual administrations of the assessment?
- How many students need a place where they can read aloud or be read to without disturbing other students who may be working?
- How many people will then be needed and who should they be?
- How and when will you train the people who will be administering accommodations?

Administration: Qualified Personnel

Accommodations must be administered by school personnel who are employed by the district and have been trained to administer the assessment. It is preferable that the person administering the accommodation(s) be familiar with and to the student(s). This is especially true for accommodation situations that call for individual settings.

The following are individuals who may **not** administer tests:

- Parents and other community volunteers
- Peer tutors
- Other students

Administration: Preparing Test Administrators

Equally as important as identifying appropriate school personnel to administer the test with accommodations is the training and knowledge provided to the administrator prior to administration of the state test.

The following are recommendations for ways to help school personnel prepare to administer the MEA assessments with one or more accommodations:

- Attend a training session, implemented by the school, which explains and reviews at minimum the Test Administrator Manual and this Accommodations Guide.
<http://www.maine.gov/doe/mea/training/index.html>
 - [TC/TA Webinar](#)
 - [TC/TA Powerpoint Slide Deck](#)
- Read both the Test Administrator Manual and this training guide prior to test administration.
- Experience implementing classroom accommodations that are similar to MEA accommodations.
- Provide the test booklet on the day of testing, prior to the testing session, so that the test administrator can become familiar with the test form in advance of administration. This is especially true of accommodation administrators who will need to read particular test sessions aloud to a student(s).
- If students are receiving either a Read Aloud (P3 or P4) and/or Scribe (R1), please refer to the Read Aloud Protocol and Scribe Protocol for MEA Science
<http://www.maine.gov/doe/mea/administration/index.html>
 - [Read Aloud Protocol for MEA Science](#) (PDF, 145KB)
 - [Scribe Protocol for MEA Science](#) (PDF, 104KB)

REMINDER:

Building administrators are required to sign off on the *Principal's Certification of Proper Test Administration* form, verifying that all test administrators are school personnel and have been properly trained.

Section 6: Accommodation Resources

This document is available in electronic format at:
<http://www.maine.gov/doe/mea/administration/index.html>

External Resources

National Center on Educational Outcomes

Special Topic Area: Accommodations for Students with Disabilities:
<http://www.cehd.umn.edu/NCEO/TopicAreas/Accommodations/accomtopic.htm>

The National Center for Educational Outcomes, affiliated with the University of Minnesota, is a central repository of research studies and general information focusing on the use of accommodations that support students with disabilities.

George Washington University

ELL Accommodations Online Toolkit and Database: <http://ells.ceee.gwu.edu>

This is an excellent and recently updated guide, developed by George Washington University, that will help educators better understand the nature of accommodations that are specifically responsive to the needs of ELL students. Typically these accommodations include both direct and indirect linguistic supports, which to be effective, need to be combined with other specific accommodations. Accommodations that are uniquely responsive to the needs of this population often differ from those most effective in supporting other student groups.

Center for Applied Special Technology (CAST)

Universal Design for Learning: <http://www.CAST.org>

CAST, a research and development organization affiliated with Harvard University, has pioneered development of the area known as "Universal Design for Learning (UDL)". This site provides valuable information for educators who wish to learn more about factors that must be considered to provide meaningful access for ALL students to curriculum materials and assessment.

Council of Chief State School Officers (CCSSO)

Accommodations Manual: How to Select, Administer, and Evaluate Use of Accommodations for Instruction and Assessment of Students with Disabilities, Second Edition (August 2005).
[http://www.ccsso.org/Resources/Publications/Accommodations_Manual -
_How_to_Select_Administer_and_Evaluate_Use_of_Accommodations_for_Instruction_a
nd_Assessment_of_students_with_Disabilities.html](http://www.ccsso.org/Resources/Publications/Accommodations_Manual_-_How_to_Select_Administer_and_Evaluate_Use_of_Accommodations_for_Instruction_and_Assessment_of_students_with_Disabilities.html)

Additional External Organizations

Council for Exceptional Children (CEC)

www.cec.sped.org

The CEC is the largest international professional organization dedicated to improving educational outcomes for individuals with exceptionalities, students with disabilities, and/or the gifted. The CEC advocates for appropriate governmental policies, sets professional standards, provides continual professional development, advocates for newly and historically underserved individuals with exceptionalities, and helps professionals obtain conditions and resources necessary for effective professional practice.

Learning Disabilities Online

www.ldonline.org

LD Online has many articles dealing with state assessments, large-scale assessments, and assessing achievement in skill areas.

National Information Center for Children and Youth with Disabilities (NICHCY)

www.nichcy.org

The NICHCY serves the nation as a central source of information on: disabilities in infants, toddlers, children, and youth; IDEA, which is the law authorizing special education; No Child Left Behind (as it relates to children with disabilities); and research-based information on effective educational practices.

Special Education Resources on the Internet (SERI)

www.seriweb.com

SERI houses a collection of Internet-accessible information resources of interest to those involved in the fields related to special education. This collection exists in order to make online special education resources more easily and readily available in one location. This site will continually modify, update, and add additional informative links.

Resources for Students with Blindness or Visual Impairment

American Printing House for the Blind, Accessible Tests Department

<http://www.aph.org/tests/index.html>

National Agenda for the Education of Children and Youths with Visual Impairments, Including Those with Multiple Disabilities

<http://www.afb.org/info/national-agenda-for-education/2>

Resources for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing

Laurent Clerc National Deaf Education Center, Gallaudet University

http://www.gallaudet.edu/clerc_center.html

Rochester Institute of Technology Libraries, Subject-Based Deaf and Hard of Hearing Internet Resources

<http://www.ntid.rit.edu/>

Appendix A: Accommodation Decision Procedures Worksheet

(Refer to the *Table of Standard Test Accommodations* on beginning on page 8 of this document)

Team Members Present:		Student Name:
		Date:
A. Does the student use alternative Settings accommodations during routine classroom testing?		
Yes	If yes, describe:	
No		
Will the student need alternative Settings accommodations during MEA testing?		
Yes	If yes, which accommodations will be needed?	
No		
B. Does the student use scheduling and Timing accommodations during routine classroom testing?		
Yes	If yes, describe:	
No		
Will the student need scheduling and Timing accommodations during MEA testing?		
Yes	If yes, which accommodations will be needed?	
No		
C. Does the student use Presentation Formats accommodations during routine classroom testing?		
Yes	If yes, describe:	
No		

Will the student need Presentation Formats accommodations during MEA testing?	
Yes	If yes, which accommodations will be needed?
No	
D. Does the student use Response Formats accommodations during routine classroom testing?	
Yes	If yes, describe:
No	
Will the student need Response Formats accommodations during MEA testing?	
Yes	If yes, which accommodations will be needed?
No	
E. Does the student use Other Accommodations during routine classroom testing?	
Yes	If yes, describe:
No	
Will the student need Other Accommodations during MEA testing?	
Yes	If yes, which accommodations will be needed?
No	
Contact the State Department of Education staff listed in the contact information on page ii to discuss and receive approval for any accommodation not listed on the <i>Table of Standard Test Accommodations</i>.	
F. Does the student use Modifications during routine classroom testing?	
Yes	If yes, describe:
No	
Will the student need Modifications during MEA testing?	
Yes	If yes, which modifications will be needed?
No	

Appendix B: “Other Accommodation” Discussion Worksheet

Please complete this form before contacting the Department of Education with your proposal.

Student Information

Student Name:	Grade Level/Content Area(s)/Session(s):
Student Identification Number:	

Contact Information

Contact Name:	Contact Title:
Contact Phone:	Contact E-Mail:
Contact School Name and Address:	

Assurances:

- The school team has met and has considered all standard accommodations prior to proposing other accommodations.
- Parent(s)/guardian(s) were provided an opportunity to participate in the decision-making process.
- The proposed accommodation is used for routine class instruction and/or test-taking.

Description of the proposed accommodation and why it is deemed necessary:

Result of discussion with DOE personnel:
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Name of DOE personnel:

Date:

Appendix C: Supporting English learners (ELs)

MEA Policy: MEA test accommodations are available to all students, regardless of whether or not a disability has been identified. Accommodations allowed in MEA testing are not group specific. For example many English learners benefit from certain language-based accommodations, but like any other student, they sometimes break their arms or develop visual difficulties, and may need accommodations during testing that are very different than the linguistic accommodations often recommended for English learners.

Before they are members of any subgroup, each student is first an individual with unique learning needs. MEA assessment accommodations policy treats students this way. The decision to allow all students to use the full range of accommodations, as needed, is consistent with prior research on best practice in the provision of accommodations (c.f. Elbaum, Aguelles, Campbell & Saleh, 2004, pp. 71-87). The MEA management team believes strongly that a fair and valid path of access to a universally designed test should not require that a student carry any specific group label or disability. Rather, much like differentiated instruction, accommodated conditions of test participation that preserve the essential construct of the standard being assessed should be supported for any student who has been shown to need these differentiated test conditions. This philosophy is consistent with the MEA team's commitment to building a universally accessible test that provides an accurate measure of what each student knows.

MEA accommodations policy supports the use of many accommodations that are being found to be effective with English learners (as identified by the ongoing and growing national research effort). The purpose of this section is to help teams identify those allowable linguistic accommodations that may prove particularly useful to helping English learners show us what they know and are able to do.

It is important to review the LEP MEA Accommodations Support tables that follow in the context provided by the six statements below, while remembering that research continues to inform and update our understanding of these issues. For more information on this issue, see also: Resource Note, below.

1. The stage of English language acquisition demonstrated by the individual student must be taken into consideration when choosing the most appropriate accommodations. For example, students who are beginning English learners (ELs) do not usually benefit from the use of commonly used 'word-to-word translation' tools. Development of English language vocabulary skills must be further advanced for this accommodation to prove useful. In fact, use of word-to-word translation tools too soon can worsen confusion for students very new to the English language.
2. The structure of the first language of the student should be considered when choosing accommodations that may prove useful. For example, some languages (i.e. Japanese Kanji, Mandarin Chinese, and American Sign) are structured ideographically (contain picture-like symbols). Other languages (i.e. English, Spanish, French, German) are structured very differently and emphasize other representation formats (i.e. phonetically).

based symbols). Depending upon the cultural communication experience of the student, the types of linguistic or other accommodations considered might be different.

3. Accommodation decisions for English learners are best informed when educators who have specific training and expertise in second language acquisition are part of the decision making team. Knowledge of how students acquire a new language after the first language is a specialized area that differs significantly from knowledge of first language acquisition.
4. Translation 'on the fly' is not recommended for most instructional purposes and is not permitted during *MEA* assessment. Misunderstanding and miscommunication is the norm when this technique is used and can create many additional problems.
5. In addition, please note that American Sign and Braille languages are not treated as 'foreign language' translations for purposes of MEA test administration. These languages are the only means by which some students are able to access certain portions of academic tests. For this reason, these languages differ from other formal languages for some assessment purposes. Where permitted, American Sign Language ("sign") and Braille are specifically noted in the *Table of Standard Test Accommodations*.

Use of 14 Common Linguistic Accommodations & Supports on the MEA-Science Test

The following tables describe the use on the MEA tests of 14 common linguistic accommodations and supports. The primary sources used to construct these tables were

1. MEA *Table of Standard Accommodations*; and
2. The George Washington University Center for Equity and Excellence in Education, *Guide for Redefining State Assessment Policies for Accommodating English Language Learners*, C. Rivera, B.D. Acosta & L.S. Willner, 2008.

For more information regarding the appropriate use of accommodations for English learners, see: *The Guide for Redefining State Assessment Policies for Accommodating English Language Learners*, 2008, available at <http://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED539746.pdf>.

1. Plain English text used in items and passages
Type of Support Direct, English language
Recommended for Intermediate and Advanced English learners
Use on MEA: A Bias/Sensitivity and Item Review Committees that includes EL specialists review the appropriateness of language used in <u>every</u> test item considered for inclusion on the tests.
Coding as an accommodation on the MEA Student Answer Booklet Not applicable.
2. English language reference materials and supports
Type of Support Direct, English language
Recommended for Intermediate and Advanced English learners
Use on MEA: A number of English language reference materials are built into the MEA tests or provided for use by all students during MEA testing.
Coding as an accommodation on the MEA Student Answer Booklet These are considered Generally Allowable Supports and do not require documentation as an accommodation.
3. Customized glossary or dictionary with word meanings or definitions (English only or dual language)
Type of Support Direct, English language or Direct, Native language
Recommended for Intermediate and Advanced English learners
Use on MEA: Dictionaries or glossaries containing word meanings or definitions of any kind are NOT ALLOWED during MEA testing. Use of a glossary or dictionary with word meanings or definitions would be considered a modification resulting in impacted items being scored as incorrect.
Coding as an accommodation on the MEA Student Answer Booklet Use of dictionaries or glossaries containing word meanings or definitions must be coded as modification M3 .

4. Commercial word-to-word dual language translation dictionary without definitions
Type of Support Direct, Native language
Recommended for Intermediate and Advanced English language learners
Use on MEA: This is a standard accommodation allowed on the MEA Science test.
Coding as an accommodation on the MEA Student Answer Booklet Code as standard accommodation P9 and R6 if used on the Science test.

5. Individually customized word-to-word translation lists without definitions
Type of Support Direct, Native language
Recommended for May be helpful for some Beginning level English language learners
Use on MEA: Use of customized or “homemade” lists is not included on the list of standard accommodations and requires prior approval of the Department of Education on a case by case basis as an “Other” allowable accommodation for use on the Science test
Coding as an accommodation on the MEA Student Answer Booklet If approved by the Department of Education for use on the Science test, code as an “Other” Accommodation O1 .

6. Test <i>directions</i> are read aloud in English or signed to a student
Type of Support Direct, English language
Recommended for Intermediate English learners
Use on MEA: Reading test directions aloud in English or signing directions to a student is a standard accommodation on the MEA tests. Refer to the appropriate documentation in the <i>Accommodations Guide</i> for additional details on what are considered directions on the MEA tests. Note that native language translation of test directions is NOT ALLOWED except in the case of a student enrolled in a program where the test administrator routinely presents information in a foreign language.
Coding as an accommodation on the MEA Student Answer Booklet Code as standard accommodation P4 .

7. Administrator verifies student understanding of scripted test directions (Administrator may then clarify or paraphrase directions, if needed.)
Type of Support Direct, English language
Recommended for May be helpful to some Beginning and Intermediate English learners
Use on MEA: Verification of an individual student's understanding of test directions is a standard accommodation on the MEA tests.
Coding as an accommodation on the MEA Student Answer Booklet Code as standard accommodation R7 .
8. Entire test and directions are read aloud in English or signed to a student (Repetition is permitted as needed.)
Type of Support Direct, English language
Recommended for May be helpful to some Intermediate English language learners
Use on MEA: Reading the entire test and directions as needed is a standard accommodation on the MEA Science test
Coding as an accommodation on the MEA Student Answer Booklet Code as standard accommodation P3 if used on the Science test.
9. Allow student to dictate responses to constructed response items in English
Type of Support Direct, English language
Recommended for May be helpful to some Intermediate English learners
Use on MEA: Dictating responses to constructed response items is a standard accommodation on the MEA Science test.
Coding as an accommodation on the MEA Student Answer Booklet Code as standard accommodation R1 if used on the Science test.
10. Allow extended time to complete a test session beyond the scheduled administration time within the same day
Type of Support Indirect
Recommended for Beginning, Intermediate, and Advanced English learners
Use on MEA: Use of extended time is a standard accommodation on all MEA tests. Note that the scheduled administration time already includes a sufficient amount of time beyond the time expected for the majority of students to complete the test. Refer to applicable documentation in the Accommodations Guide and Manuals for additional information on scheduled administration time and the use of the extended time accommodation.
Coding as an accommodation on the MEA Student Answer Booklet Code as standard accommodation T1 .